

SPECIAL * * * ANNOUNCEMENT!

Another Week Of Matchless Values

Beginning Monday, August 20th, 1906

Just received per Steamer Alameda, a large consignment of TOWELS, BED-SPREADS, NAPKINS, LINEN TABLE COVERS and ORIENTAL DRAPERIES, which were bought at such prices, as enable us to make the following Special Quotations:

Turkish Towels

Regular Value, per doz. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.75
Special at .75, .85, 1.20, 1.85

Linen Towels

FRINGED AND H. S.

Regular Value, per doz. \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.00
Special at 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25

Cotton Towels

Regular Value, per doz. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
Special at .70, .90, 1.00, 1.25

Oriental Draperies

IN PRETTY DESIGNS.

Regular Value, per doz. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
Special at .70, .90, 1.00, 1.25

Don't Miss THIS OPPORTUNITY

Napkins

REGULAR	SPECIAL
\$1.00	\$.75
1.50	1.10
1.75	1.25
2.00	1.50
3.00	2.25

Bedsreads

REGULAR	SPECIAL
\$.90	\$.75
1.25	.95
1.50	1.25
1.75	1.60
2.00	1.75
2.25	1.99

H. S. Table Covers

Regular Value.	Special
8/4x 8/4—\$2.50	\$1.75
8/4x10/4—3.00	2.25
5/4x 5/4—3.00	2.25
8/4x12/4—3.75	2.75
6/4x 6/4—6.00	4.50
7/4x 7/4—7.50	6.00
7/4x 7/4—8.50	7.00
8/4x 8/4—8.50	7.00

Ready-Made Sheets

54x90	Special at 50c. each
72x90	Special at 60c. each
81x90	Special at 75c. each

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NUUANU DAM NOT SAFE SAYS KELLOGG

ENGINEER KELLOGG'S REPORT FINDS MANY FEATURES TO CRITICIZE—THE OUTLET PIPE UNSAFE AND THE CORE WALL NOT STRONG ENOUGH—CHANGES INVOLVING AN ADDITIONAL OUTLAY OF ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A complete reading of the Kellogg report on the Nuuanu dam shows the engineer's conclusions that in several respects the proposed dam is unsafe. He calls for better and stronger construction in several features, and also refers to poor workmanship and use of material which he does not regard as satisfactory. At the outset he says that while the plans are complete, the specifications are not sufficiently definite. As to the outlet and washout pipes, he says:

"I assume that the engineer expected to provide, in the pipe itself, a watertight conduit, and only depended on the concrete armor to provide against settlement and crushing from outside pressure. Basing his conclusions as to durability on the statistics that pipe made of wood when kept away from the air and full of water is practically indestructible. Such a result would be possible if instead of northwest pine the best quality of redwood had been used, and the pipe constructed in a first-class manner.

"The specifications for pipe do not mention the kind of lumber but under the general head for lumber northwest pine was mentioned and evidently was made to apply in this case.

"There are two objections to pine as used in this instance: First, it does not shrink or swell evenly, so that there is not much chance of an open joint closing. Second, while pine submerged under water or surrounded with a wet plastic material that excludes the air, will last a lifetime, it will readily decay when placed in a gravel formation. This open concrete armor would be a better air conductor than gravel; hence, I DO NOT CONSIDER THAT IT COULD BE SAFELY DEPENDENT ON, in a case of this kind, where absolute permanence must be assured.

"I carefully examined the pipes on the inside and found MANY OPEN JOINTS; also find that instead of a standard saddle coupling a small shoe of angle iron was used with only about 1 1/2" bearing on the staves. Taking these features and EVIDENCES OF POOR WORKMANSHIP into consideration, I do not consider its tightness would be a certainty.

"Soundings along the inside of the pipe disclosed MANY HOLLOW PLACES underneath, some of them six or seven feet in length. At the point where I made the cut under the pipe near the upper toe of the dam, I found there was a space from 3/4 inch to 1 1/2 inch between the pipe and the concrete along the lower 3/4 of the section;

the formation. The investigation of these conditions shows a continuous underlying strata of ground water at an average elevation of 962 feet.

"There is also some water passing through the porous formation in the bed of the stream over the hard rock. Therefore, I DO NOT CONSIDER IT WOULD BE SAFE TO CONSTRUCT A DAM ON THE PROPOSED PLAN. The supersaturation from the ground water, after being cut off by the core wall, would accumulate in the outer slope and render it unsafe. Such a saturation established within the outer slope would be a serious element of danger.

"The puddling trench and core wall at either end of the dam, passing through the porous rock and volcanic sand to a connection with the plastic formation underneath, will cut off the seepage, but it will be forced to a lower section of the dam and a drainage should be provided through the outer slope to secure stability.

"This I do not consider could be obtained by an earth fill with the material at hand. The plastic material, while having the necessary specific gravity, is too close to admit of free drainage. The other materials at hand are a composition of rock in a state of decay and volcanic cinders, a large per cent. of which is soluble in water and in a state of saturation would not form sufficient bond to stay in place.

"From holes I had drilled near the upper toe of the dam, I find there is a conglomerate mass of earth and rock about sixteen feet in thickness, overlying a strata of hard earth and rock of varying thickness, over the strata of hard rock which was found at the foot of the core wall on center line of dam. OWING TO THE FACT THAT THIS IS MORE OR LESS OPEN AND POROUS, I deem it advisable to put in a cut-off wall, as shown on the plans. This could be made out of sheet piling, but a more satisfactory plan, which would cost very little more, would be to DIG A TRENCH ABOUT FIVE FEET IN WIDTH DOWN TO SOLID FORMATION, AND PUT IN A SHEETING OF PLANK ON THE MAKAI SIDE, TOWARDS THE DAM, CAULKING ALL THE CRACKS IN the same and placing about fourteen inches of concrete on the bottom next to plank and then filling the trench with a good puddle material. The top of these plans should be carried to the 966 foot level and the length of sheeting should be about 175 feet, running well into the bank on either side.

"The whole base of the dam should be stripped to a depth of not less than fourteen inches. The sides of the canon should be stepped into benches. The vertical rising being not less than two and a half feet, said steps to be as irregular as possible; WHILE THIS MAY APPEAR TO BE AN UNNECESSARY PRECAUTION, ITS IMPORTANCE CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED IN securing a contact and bond with the natural formation.

"While statistics show that pine imbedded in earth and saturated with water, is practically indestructible, it does not commend itself to me in a structure of this kind, where there might be a possibility of drying out to a certain extent, during periods of low water, but on the shallow sections of the dam, at the ends the portion in the core trench will at all times be entirely submerged and in the made portion of the dam, it will have served its purpose in compacting the puddle during construction.

"But across the central section of the dam now under consideration, I think A BETTER AND STRONGER CONSTRUCTION IS DEMANDED. The present construction with two thicknesses of 2x12 inch plank and 4x4 inch posts spaced five feet apart IS NOT STRONG ENOUGH."

"After a careful consideration of the existing conditions I have concluded that the most economical plan to secure a safe permanent conduit IS TO TAKE OUT THE WORK NOW CONSTRUCTED, up to and including the valve tower and reconstruct them about on the same line as the present effluent pipe, one directly under the other, as shown in the accompanying cross-section."

"If the question of time is not of too great importance I would recommend the greater portion of the earth dam be built by sluicing. The rim of the dam could be kept up by bringing in dirt with a method similar to the one in use. The central portion being put in with water. A steam pump could also be used to lift the water from the main stream for sluicing.

"I have not carefully gone into the question of cost. About 15,000 yards will be required which can be put in place for about \$1.00 per yard. The cut-off will cost about \$2250. The changes on pipe \$2500. These are the most important items. I think it is safe to estimate the additional cost of proposed changes at \$55,000. This may seem expensive, BUT I DEEM THEM NECESSARY TO SECURE A SAFE AND PERMANENT DAM, which is the paramount question above all others, especially in a location like this, where the lives and property of those living below the dam would be jeopardized.

Very respectfully submitted,
"H. CLAY KELLOGG,
"Civil and Hydraulic Engineer."

ANDERSON-BRASH.
On the evening of August 30 at St. Andrew's Cathedral John Charles Anderson and Miss Mary Brash will be married. Mr. Anderson is one of Honolulu's best "socket" players and the assistant registrar at the Kamehameha schools. Miss Brash is a popular young society woman. A reception will be held after the ceremony in the assembly hall of Iolani College. Rev. Frank Pitts will perform the ceremony.

TO DESTROY MANGOES.
It has been proposed by a press bulletin just issued by the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station to destroy all mangoes for a period of two years in order to destroy the mango weevil which is on the increase.

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